

Banks.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurance, and for any further information, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents
Hankow, September 5 1884.

Policies against Sea Risks on the usual
terms. SIEMSEN & Co,
Hongkong, August 1866,

Hongkong, February 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 13, 1860.

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Offices—
Hongkong, Ma

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THE CHINA MAIL.

with only twelve mow of land, realized half as much again.)

At the same sale some twenty-five mow of land at Siewat, well raised and suitable for building, only sold at Tls. 6 a mow, and for a lot on the Woosung Road and Cession-land lot 44 at Hankow, there were no bidders at any price.

The *Shang-shing*, from Nagasaki, which arrived at Shanghai on 24th inst., brings as far as we can learn, no news from Hogo relative to the French difficulties. The *Argus*, loaded with ammunition for the Japanese Government, left Nagasaki for Osaka on the 18th inst.

(N. C. Daily News.)

We hear of the presence of pirates rather uncomfortably close to Shanghai. After the *White Adler* had been got off and come up to Shanghai, a boat was sent down to recover some anchors which had been left in the bed of the river at the Spit. Three Chinese boats, however, were already on the spot, who fired at the Shanghai boat and drove her back at her best speed.

Sir E. Hornby is likely to return from his southern tour, early in the week, and will, we presume, at once hear the long deferred appeal against the judgment of the Hankow Consular Court in the matter of Mr. Gordon's bankruptcy.

Chibul.

"The road between this port and Peking would seem to be close again. Native advice just received, reports that the Emperor has retired to a point some 400 li from the capital, exact locality not mentioned. Tse-kung-pao, Li-kung-pao, and the Governors of Gansui, Kiangse and Honan are all to have troops at Peking with considerable bodies of horses for the protection of the Emperor; but there seems to be a tolerably decided opinion among well-informed natives, that he has fled to Jehu, though his departure may have been kept tolerably secret. The Empress Regent appears to have administered a very severe rebuke to Li-kung-pao, for the tardiness of his movements in succoring the Imperial throne in the hour of danger. He is evidently in disgrace, as Tse-kung-pao has been appointed

Generalissimo of all the armies operating in the North. General Lew, one of the ablest of Le's officers, is said to have pointed blank refused to march to the relief of Peking. This was partly from pique at not being properly treated in a recent distribution of rewards, and partly from his quarrelling with Le on various grounds. Rumour has it that this officer has disappeared, and no one knows his whereabouts. It will go badly with him, if he chances to fall into the hands of the Luperualists, and it will be a bad thing for the latter, if so energetic and able (as Chinese Generals go) an officer, has been rebel.

A Péking correspondent writes.—The 17th ult. was the day appointed for choosing a new Emperor. 120 virgins went into the tower the evening before, as candidates for this honour; and seven of the most eligible were named.

the most English were retained for closer suspicion. We have not yet been informed who is the fortunate one. The Dowager Empress decides, but the Emperor has the privilege of having "a look see" for himself.

We are authentically informed that, on the 11th instant, the Nienfei still held the

district round Ho-chien-foo, about 120 miles from Peking, and within a much shorter distance of Tientsin. A town in the neighborhood, was sacked, and the Jesuit Mission destroyed; the priests escap-

g most narrowly. Prince Kung is said to have been named Generalissimo of the five armies now in Chih-li; and troops have, Peking for the South daily, in large numbers. No alarm is felt, however for

to safety of the capital; and the banner-men, who were all under arms a month ago, are no longer seen in full armour in the streets. The courier with the English mail, leaving Peking on the 20th February:

A Tientsin correspondent says—I have very little additional news to send you respecting the rebellion, beyond the fact

at we hear, every now and then, of fights having taken place between the Imperialist and rebel force. On the afternoon of the 9th February the authorities reported the rebels as having begun to retreat to the

withdraw, at once, most of the soldiers on the ramparts of Tientsin, in order to give confidence to the people of the city and suburbs. For some days past many

small bodies of people who have fled from their homes, in consequence of the approach in proximity of the rebels, have been living in the Tientsin suburbs. The magistrate has been endeavoring to re-

...advised them to return to their homes, telling them the rebels cannot move further north. There was a rumour, early on the 5th March, that a considerable body of rebels was at Shinghor, about 100 li from

ated that they had gone west and were
w at Ho lah (pronounced here Hwaeloo)
district city 711 li from Tientsin situated
the ground route from Beijing and

the ground route from Peiking and Tientsin to Shansi, thereby preventing the merchants coming from Shansi to Tientsin. During the forenoon of the 10th March, there were rumors current in town that a large body of rebels were at the Yü-tai

ies of Poye and Le, distant west from
entsin 360. It appears to me, from the
honours amongst the people and news re-
ceived through the Yamuns, that the rebel

which they did on the departure of the samers Shanse and Yingta-fee on the 29th January, except that they have spread themselves further west to Hwaeloo city.

The Chinese merchants distinctly state that the rebels still occupy the centre of this province. Lately, 8,500 mounted Mongols, under the command of Poyang-ye, son of Mengko-linsin, have been brought between

rebels and Tientsin. Nearly the whole
dy are mounted on camels and great
eds are expected from them against the
eel cavalry. I am still of the opinion
at the imperial generals are only hiding

time in attacking the rebels, and that the Imperial cause will come out in the end victorious. The rebels, in the meantime, are doing a great deal of harm to the country, and will do still more till they are put

Business in imports remains in the same active condition, and I cannot report any change for either manufactures or opium.

Mr. Childers has declined the office of Financial Minister in India, from which Massey retires during the spring. The

er is said to have been made in the most handsome terms on the part of Sir Stafford Popham.

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THE SALT PLAIN OF ABYSSINIA.

(From *Edin. Weekly Review*.)

Three days hard travelling over a rugged and barren country, where it was difficult to obtain provisions, brought Mr. Coffin to the edge of the great salt plain—from which, he says, all Abyssinia is supplied with salt; but it appears he did not know of the great Salt Lake of Assal, the source of supply for the southern province of Shoa.

In the hot months of this salt plain, which is about ten miles broad and forty or fifty long, is a burning place. The rays of the sun are reflected with intense heat from the salt, and the glare is almost blinding. It is then difficult, if not impossible, to cross during the heat of the day. But when Mr. Coffin passed in January it was the wet season in the lowlands, and rain fell almost incessantly. The edges of the Salt Plain resembled mud, and the passengers sank so easily that it was dangerous to pass over. Mr. Lefebvre, in his narrative, says that beneath a portion of the salt is a deep lake, and that sometimes caravans break through the crust, and men and camels sink, and are seen no more. He did not see the place, because on account of the intense heat he was unable to reach it, but gathered his information from the natives. Though native stories, which are full of tales of evil spirits haunting the Salt Plain and destroying passengers, and of enchanted buildings which disappear with those who incautiously enter them, are not very reliable, it is probable there is a lake in the vicinity of, and running under a part of, the plain, and that the salt is produced by evaporation, as is the case at Lake Assal. Mr. Coffin mentions a precaution taken in crossing the salt which we have not seen alluded to elsewhere. The Arabs who make the passage manufacture sandals from the leaves of a dwarf species of palm, and these are worn to protect the feet of travellers.

On the western side of the plain Mr. Coffin saw some Abyssinians procuring salt. The mass of the salt presents on the surface the appearance of rough ice which has been snowed over and then subjected to frost; but in some places branches of pure salt—in form something like coral—appear on the top. The layers vary from two to three feet in thickness. The Abyssinians use adzes, with which they cut out blocks in size and shape something like the fetters used by movers to sharpen their scythes. These blocks being used to season food, form a cumbersome sort of money of small value—each piece, in ordinary circumstances, being worth two-pence-halfpenny or three-pence. In extraordinary circumstances, they attain a much higher value; not as money but for use as a necessary commodity. Thus Mr. Ransom, in a recent letter writes that the soldiers of Theodore at Debra Tabor, almost cut off from communication with the surrounding country, were giving as much as a dollar for each block.

The Salt Plain appears to divide the Danakil and Danakil Arabs on the east from the territory of Abyssinia. To the west, as far as the mountains, the people are Arabs; but they have been conquered by the Abyssinians, and are subject to the rule of the Emperor. A few hours' journey to the west of the Salt the country is described as a fertile plain.

The pass into the highlands is marked in Keith Johnston's map as at Fialo, or as Mr. Lefebvre calls it, Fialo; but it seems there are at least two roads. In a letter of the *Times* correspondent from Senafe, he mentions a report that there is a road from that place to the Salt Plain by which the caravans bring the blocks of salt. It seems to have escaped the attention of map-makers, and the compilers of the official Blue Book, that this hint is borne out by the accounts of travellers. Neither Mr. Coffin in 1810, nor Don Alonzo Mendez in 1825, appear to have entered Abyssinia by the Fisco Pass. They both ascended a steep mountain they call Senafe. This mountain is evidently farther north than Fialo, and farther south than the town of Senafe, probably about half-way between the two. The pass is said to be as steep as that of Taran, near Massawa, but not so difficult. From the top of this pass it will we judge be found that there are two roads, one bearing north to Senafe, the other south-west to Antalo.

We have already alluded to the experience of Mr. Coffin in crossing the salt plain in the wet month of January. We now extract the account of Don Alonzo Mendez, the Jesuit, who crossed in the heat of June, 1825—

"The boundary between the kingdom of Danakil and Tigre is a plain, five days' journey in length, and one in breadth, which they call the country of salt for there is found all that they use in Ethiopia instead of money, being bricks almost a span long and four fingers thick and broad, and white, and as hard as stone, and there is never any rain of it, though they carry away never so much, and this quantity is so great that we met a caravan of it, whereas we believed there could be no less than 600 beasts of burden—camels, mules, and asses,—of which the camels carry 600 of these bricks, and the asses 140 or 150, and these continually going and coming. They tell many stories concerning this salt field—and, among the rest, that in some part of it there are houses that look like stone, in which they hear human voices, and of several other creatures, and that they call such as pass that way by their names, and yet nothing can be seen. The Moorish commander told me that as he went there with a lion his Cella Christian sent to Moca, three or four of his servants vanished of a sudden, and he could never hear of them afterwards. In one place there is a mound of red salt which is much used in physic. This is to be passed over by night, because the heat is so violent in the day that travellers and beasts are stifled, and they are laid on burning coals. We entered upon it at three in the afternoon, and it pleased God that the sun clouded, and the regenerate Moor attributed to his prayers. We travelled all the night to get over the Salt Hill, only resting three hours whilst the camels' burdens were set down, and loaded again, and on the 11th of June, in the morning, came to a parcel of stones where they told us the salt was at an end."

The story of the Moorish commander about his servants vanishing is in keeping with what Mr. Lefebvre heard of "fako" of a deep lake in some parts being underneath this crust of salt. The heat of the salt explains the use of the cool sandals of palm leaves which Mr. Coffin wore, but which it appears the Jesuit did not know about.

Mr. Stewart has engaged Mr. George Davis, of Boston, well known as a writer on international law, to edit the unpublished State papers relating to the Alabama and other claims on England.

THE "PECULIAR PEOPLE."

(From *Edin. Weekly Review*.)

On Friday, Mr. Payne held an inquiry at the Crown Tavern, Blackfriars Road, touching the death of Louis Wagstaffe, fourteen months old. The deceased was the daughter of "two saints," the faith called the "Peculiar People." Though a girl, she was named Louis, after a saint of the Church. Mrs. Fanny Adley, No. 16 Princes Street, Blackfriars Road, said that she was a widow, and was one of the "Peculiar People." The deceased was the daughter of Thomas Wagstaffe, a wharf labourer, and Mary Andrews, his wife. The child was always delicate, and it is stated from a cough. The elders of the church were called together, and they anointed the child. The ceremony gone through was the pouring of oil out of a phial on the child's chest. They prayed to the Lord to heal the child and raise it up again. Witness did not suggest the calling in of a doctor, because when she was herself laid low the Lord of All raised her up again. The witness said they did not call in a doctor until it was too late. "Cursed is the man that trusteth in man," and also, "Trust not in an arm of flesh." A juror—Did not Jesus speak of calling in physicians to the sick? Witness—in what part of Holy Writ do you find that? The juror confessed he did not know; but he asked the witness, "If your leg was broken, would you call in a doctor, or would you merely pray to the Lord to get it mended?" Witness—The Lord said, "Not a hair of the righteous shall be broken." The juror said, "The Lord said, 'Trust not in man,' and also, 'Trust not in an arm of flesh.'"

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Miscellaneous.

THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

By Wm. F. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S. N. B. DENNY, LATE H. M. C. S., AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.

HONGKONG: CHARLES A. SAINT. (late A. Shortridge & Co.)

LONDON: N. TRAUBNER & Co.

Price, 5s, leather half bound.

Opinions of the Press.

(*Singapore Free Press*, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortridge & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan." But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps too much condensed into a general summary; but the most important feature in the composition of the society of the present colony, is detailed at greater length. When we come to consider that the book before us makes no pretensions to be a history, but merely a guide book, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it at once the most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting details—historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

(*N. O. Daily News*, May 16.)

A very interesting book has lately been published, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan," to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shows the existing means of transport between Europe and America and these two countries. A work of the kind was much needed, to place within reach of the general public information regarding the districts in which they reside that had hitherto been concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Chinese language, or at best open only to sinologists. The modestly expressed by the authors that much will be found in the present book that is new and unknown to the general reader, is, we think, fully justified. * * * Hongkong and Canton, for example, each occupy more than 100 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding them, from their history native and foreign, to particulars of the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood. * * * Not the least interesting feature in the book under review, is the insight it affords us into the character of the population in different parts of this vast empire. * * * One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical features of Formosa. The vicissitudes of its history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the reputed mineral wealth of the island, are all treated in a most interesting manner. * * * The book is a person of Mr. Shortridge's taste, must have differed from the general run of books of the kind. * * * Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and must take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, on a future occasion. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

From the *Hankow Times*, May 18.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to the "Guide Book and Vaude Mecum" just issued for "travellers, merchants, and residents in general," in the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs. Shortridge & Co., of Hongkong. * * * The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the coast, as they go northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign residences, public buildings, community, mode and cost of living, climate, associations, amusements, places of interest, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, products, and miscellaneous details of facts and incidents, in connection with particular localities, are given with a considerable degree of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Macao are wisely included in the general survey. * * * The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index, and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The last of these is the greatest novelty of the work. It consists of a bibliographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philologists and book-lovers, are some reasons best known to the compilers, entirely excluded. We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the quality of the work is very creditable to the compilers, and the authors and publishers in congratulating the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

From the *Englishman* (Calcutta) of June 8.

"The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Hue on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's account of Japan are, no doubt, works of a far higher class and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs. Mayers, Denny and King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to know under what class of books to place it, for it contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and Bradshaw's Guide,—all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps which accompany it,—the work entirely of Chinese—than any of the more elaborated works that have preceded it. * * * We trust we have said enough to show that for any one about to visit, or reside in either of the countries described, this work contains not only most valuable information, but many useful hints.

(*Shanghai Recorder*, May 17, 1867.)

We are put in possession of the fourth number of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, and so incomplete, in a series of works, in different languages, and spreading in point of time, over the last two centuries, that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired. * * *

As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the far East, we must hail the appearance of "Notes and Queries." * * * We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr. N. B. Denny, and is published at the low price of 5s. per annum, and having said this, we trust that "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

(*Hankow Times*, Mar. 1867.)

We insert this week, apropos of some pertinent correspondence which has appeared of the late in our columns, an extract from the new publication, "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," on the subject of intercommunication, which we particularly recommend to the notice of our contributors, as containing some reliable facts in connection with the vexed question. * * * Such a work as the "Notes" is peculiarly adapted for bringing to light valuable information in respect to this country, and its people, language, and institutions; and we trust it will be as warmly supported as it deserves by the numerous rising and energetic men, who are now, thanks principally to the philological labours of Mr. Secretary Wade, making rapid advances in the acquisition of the languages used in the country of the devoted missionaries who have already grown gray in their service to the cause to which they have given themselves.

(*San Francisco News Letter*, Mar. 23, 1867.)

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Miscellaneous.

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION.

FOR PROFESSIONAL AND LITERARY MEN, MISSIONARIES AND RESIDENTS IN THE EAST GENERALLY.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNY.

PRICE 5s PER ANNUM.

Opinions of the Press.

(*Fooksho Advertiser*, May 4, 1867.)

We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries," this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. Sinologists, Chinese antiquaries and scientific men ought especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have remained unknown and buried in themselves. Now that law and Christianity have got their Chinese Science and Philology their Recorder, the various divisions of mental thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford, and the index they supply to the mental vigour of the foreign community in this land.

Report of North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

March 1867.

Two periodicals which are likely to be of great service have also been commenced; one is published at Fooksho and is called "The Missionary Recorder," and the other emanates from Hongkong and is called "Notes & Queries." It is intended to serve as a medium of intercommunication for persons interested in Chinese Ethnology, Geography or History. These publications of the "Notes and Queries," has been our province to record, for they are all means to facilitate that mutual understanding of the other, which seems so hard to establish between Europe and China.

(*Fooksho Missionary Recorder*, April, 1867.)

The two first numbers of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan* have been placed on our table. The magazine is every way creditable to its editor and publishers, and we cannot but wish them the utmost success in their efforts to fill an important and hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern literature.

(*Shanghai Recorder*, May 17, 1867.)

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Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, 28th February, 1868.

The undersigned has to notify that by instructions from His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary &c., &c., in China, the British Consular Agency at Macao was closed on the 31st January, and will not for the present be re-opened. The Masters of British vessels will be required henceforward to deposit their ships' papers with the Captain of the Port at Macao.

D. B. ROBERTSON, H.M.'s Consul.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, 22nd January, 1868.

The undersigned has the honor to make public, for the information of the British community at this port, the accompanying despatch from His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H.M.'s Minister in China, with its enclosure, urging on British subjects the necessity of great caution in the acceptance from the Chinese of written guarantees commonly called "Security Chops."

D. B. ROBERTSON, H. B. M.'s Consul.

Copy, Circular No. 15.

PERKINS, October 27, 1867.

SIR,—I have to call attention to a notification issued by Mr. Consul Melhuish, copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information. It conveys a useful warning to British subjects as to the necessity of great caution in the acceptance from the Chinese of written guarantees, commonly called "Security Chops." The difference between the Chinese law and customs and our own on this head renders them in a great degree, as experience has shown, valueless, and for any security they practically afford useless without there is other and collateral security. It would be well therefore to ensure publicity to the enclosed within your jurisdiction, as a fair exposition of the actual conditions which limit the value of such guarantees in any appeal to the Chinese authorities for execution.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul, Canton.

[ENCLOSURE.]

The undersigned desires to call the attention of British subjects in this port to the necessity of exercising great caution in the acceptance from the Chinese of written guarantees, commonly called "Security Chops." The experience of the past two years, during which numerous suits have been instituted in this Consular Court with almost unvarying ill success, against Chinese sureties who have failed to fulfil their written guarantees, sufficiently proves that such documents, in the part of China at any rate, are comparatively worthless for the purpose for which they are given and taken—namely, the additional protection of the obligee from risk or loss. This is to be accounted for, not from and informality in the documents themselves, but from the fact that the Chinese are in the habit of regarding a surety rather in the light of a person who comes forward to recommend his principal, or to assist him, towards the attainment of some cherished object, such as a loan a place &c., than as an individual who binds himself to stand to all intents and purposes in the stead of his principal and to fulfil all his obligations with and for him. So prevalent is this qualified idea of the position and duties of a guarantor, that it is a common practice here for a surety to receive a command from the obligee of his name, with the understanding that no individual responsibility follows upon the process. The Chinese authorities moreover have been found to support this view, for they have always persistently avoided acting upon the principle that a surety is to be regarded as equally responsible with his principal for all the obligations entered into by the latter, which the former undertakes shall be fulfilled; and they plead in excuse that Chinese judicial practice, whilst admitting the liability of a surety for the acts and defaults of his principal, is nevertheless always careful to treat a surety when involved through the misconduct of his principal with peculiar lenity, and will not allow of his being prosecuted or pressed until the ability of the principal to make good all defalcations for himself is depleted of, no matter how stringent or how positive the terms in which the guarantee may be drawn up.

Under these circumstances, it is clear that it is not desirable to regard Chinese "Security Chops" in the light of solemn guarantees, to be construed, as with ourselves, to the every letter, but that they should always be accepted with that reservation, both as regards construction and intention, which seems inseparable from such instruments according to Chinese habit of thought and judicial practice. The undersigned would therefore recommend the countrymen when taking such documents, either to see that they are protected by some collateral security on which to fall back in case of need, or to avoid placing that entire reliance on them which they are accustomed to accord to similar instruments to the West.

W. H. MEDHURST, Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Hankow, 24th June, 1868.

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Four Treat

1.—Treaty with

2.—Treaty with

3.—Treaty with

4.—Treaty with

Supplement

CHAP. II.

Articles of

1.—Tariff on Ar

2.—Tariff on Ar

3.—Basis of

4.—Chinese

5.—Description

6.—Description

CHAP. III.

Foreign Coun

1.—Port of Can

2.—Port of Can

3.—Port of Kin

4.—Port of Kin

5.—Port of Kin

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9.—Port of Kin

10.—Port of Kin

11.—Port of Kin

Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION.
CONSULATE, CANTON,
February, 1868.
has to notify that by
His Excellency Sir R.
C. B. H. M. S. Minister
of Marine, the
Agency at Macao was
opened. The Masters
of ships are required to
submit their papers with
the Agency at Macao.
B. ROBERTSON,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

NOTIFICATION.
CONSULATE, CANTON,
22nd January, 1868.
has the honor to make
known to the
Honorable the British
Consul, the accompanying
Excellency Sir R.
C. B. H. M. S. Minister
of Marine, is
pleased to give
the Chinese of written
order called "Security
Order."

On October 27, 1867,
all attention to a
notar, Consul Medhurst,
with enclosed for your
views a useful warning
to the necessity of
acceptance from the
guarantee commonly
known as the "Security
Order." The
consul and customs
and renders them in a
position, has shown
the security they
without there is other
city. It would be well
publicity to the enclosed
action, as a fair ex-
position which limit
guarantee in any appeal
for execution.
B. ROBERTSON,
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Miscellaneous.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.
By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.
638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.
Price, \$3.
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.
The following is an Abstract of the Con-
tents of this Book:
CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.
Polar Treaties with China.
1.—Treaty with Great Britain,
Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.
CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Articles of Trade with China.
1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues,
Chinese Text of the same.
4.—Description of Articles of Import.
5.—Description of Articles of Export.
CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.
Foreign Commerce with China.
1.—Port of Canton.
2.—Port of Changhai or Swatow.
3.—Port of Kiangchow in Hainan.
4.—Port of Amoy.
5.—Port of Foochow.
6.—Ports of Fuzhou and Taiwan in For-
mosa.
7.—Port of Ningpo.
8.—Port of Shanghai.
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in
the Interior.
10.—Port of Tientsin.
11.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
12.—Colony of Hongkong.
13.—Colony of Macao.
CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Foreign Commerce with Japan.
1.—Inter-course with Japan.
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and
Japan.
3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
Nagasaki.
Kanagawa and Hakodadi.
4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Mea-
sures.
5.—American Compact with Lewchow.
CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.
Money, Weights, &c., in China.
1.—Chinese Currency.
2.—Chinese Numerals.
3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
4.—Measures of Capacity.
5.—Measures of Length.
6.—Chinese Land Measures.
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.
CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.
Western Money, &c., in China.
1.—Annexed Money, &c., in China.
2.—Port of Saigon.
3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.,
Siam, Money, Weights, &c.
4.—Netherlands India.
5.—Philippine Islands.
Sailing Directions for Panay I.
6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
7.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-
dras, Bombay.
9.—Ceylon.
10.—English and French Weights, &c.
11.—United States of America.
CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.
1.—Comparison of Prices.
2.—Relating to Exchanges.
3.—Relating to Time.
4.—Comparison of Weights.
5.—Measurement of Cargo.
6.—Bullion Operations.

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Miscellaneous.

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PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.
THESE TUBES are now
being used almost uni-
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construction of Steam Boilers
having either one or two
flues.
They GREATLY ECONOMISE
FUEL, improve the circula-
tion, and increase the power
of the boiler.
They are SPECIALLY ADAPTED
for introduction into old
boilers, and are made with
such an amount of taper as
to allow of their being easily
done.
These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of
16 years and above 30,000 are now at work, and
the demand is daily increasing.
They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can
only be obtained from the Proprietors, who will fur-
nish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes
on application.
W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM
ENGINES, MACHINERY,
MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c.
MANCHESTER.

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GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S., LONDON.
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Army Helmets and Caps with latest
improvements.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all
respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
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Miscellaneous.

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CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
THOMAS BEARS
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,
TRADE MARK.

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Miscellaneous.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.
Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet
is 6d. per oz. bottle.
Rosa. Violet. Brown. Red.
Magenta. Mauve. Crimson. Orange.
Fuchsine. Blue. Canary. Phosphine.
Purple. Green. Scarlet.
The wonderful variety of these Chemical dyes is
calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial
art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers,
&c., they are invaluable. The attention of profes-
sional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz.
and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers
throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list
of 100 new dyes on application.

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Magenta. Mauve. Crimson. Orange.
Fuchsine. Blue. Canary. Phosphine.
Purple. Green. Scarlet.
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Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN GALVANISED IRON.
GALVANISED IRON,
JONES'S
"STAFFORDSHIRE," EMU, "CAMELEO-
PARD," and "PALM TREE."
For the above well-known Brands of—
Apply to the
WOLVERHAMPTON CORRUGATED IRON
COMPANY,
WOLVERHAMPTON,
England.

SARSAPARILLA.
SARSAPARILLA, Krug's of the Face, Bolls, Glan-
dular Affections, Scortie spots, spots, Gout,
rheumatic pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all
Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking
SARSAPARILLA.
During the last 80 years it has been strongly
recommended by the Medical Profession.
Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.
Manufacturing Agents, Cox, Gould & Co.,
Liverpool, London.
Agents in Calcutta—H. Scott, Thomson & Co.;
Bombay—Frederick & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.;
Calcutta—Parker, Allen & Co.; Hongkong—Messrs
Watson & Co.
52 1w 34

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Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusives of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.							
1867-68.							
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 26	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Bonares	W.C. McCulloch	Brit. sh.	1401	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Formosa	W.C. Hockin	Brit. str.	700	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Fung Shuey	W.C. Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Hoogly	W.C. De Bovis	Feb. str.	1667	March 24	Messageries Imperiales	Suez, Galle, &c.	
Kan Ka Kee	W.C. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malta	W.	Brit. str.	900	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Scotia	E. Hamlin	Brit. str.	1260	March 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
SAILING VESSELS.							
Abbott Lawrence	E. Bramhall	Amer. sh.	1516	March 12	Messageries Imperiales	Manila	
Adeline	E. Burke	Brit. sh.	280	March 17	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Adelbaran	W. Maack	Hamb. sh.	300	March 27	Siemens & Co		
Anne	E. Patrie	Brit. sh.	304	March 24	John S. McDonald		
Annetta	W. Hill	Brit. sh.	388	March 21	Aug. Heard & Co		
Ariel	E. Keay	Brit. sh.	963	March 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Canton	W. Godt	Prus. sh.	234	March 28	Siemens & Co	Chefoo	
Carobel	W. McKenzie	Amer. sh.	407	March 28	Russell & Co		
Cary & Jane	W. Hansen	Hamb. sh.	412	March 7	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Callao	Early
Catharine	W. Haas	Hamb. sh.	600	March 27	Wm. Pustau & Co	Manila	
Charmian	W. Sanders	Brit. sh.	558	March 17	Birley & Co		
Condor	W.C. Schmidt	Prus. sh.	244	March 25	Siemens & Co		
Contest	W. Reynand	Siam. sh.	388	March 6	Chinese	San Francisco	Early
Cowper	W. Sparrow	Amer. sh.	1079	March 16	Captain	Saigon	
Dagmar	W. Bhuhstrom	Russ. sh.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. sh.	393	March 19	A. Hogg		
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Glenlee	W. Burditt	Russ. sh.	635	January 3	Landstein & Co	S'pore & B'way	Early
Golden Fleets	W. Gall	Brit. sh.	350	March 16	Chinese	Saigon	
Golden Spur	W. Rohaud	Brit. sh.	657	March 10	Gilman & Co		
Jeanne Alice	W. Moutier	Frch. sh.	1209	March 11	Order	Portland	
John L. Dimmock	W. Wenchell	Brit. str.	1047	March 26	Captain		
John Noruan	E. Gardiner	Brit. sh.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
Josephine Anedie	W.C. Lugard	Feb. sh.	120	March 16	Derode Freres		
Liguria	W.C. Fassa	Ital. sh.	843	Dec. 1	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Maria Theres	W. Bonneson	Feb. sh.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam	Early
Maria Louisa	W. Arrestis	Span. sh.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co	Manila	
Navarino	W.C. Wettrog	Brit. sh.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Nevelle	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 16	Turner & Co		
Onward	W. White	Brit. sh.	606	Feb. 8	Rozario & Co	Sydney and Melbourne	
Race Horse	W. Kruse	Siam. sh.	387	March 1	Chinese		
Resolute	W. Euziere	Siam. sh.	856	January 1	Chinese		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. sh.	402	March 26	Renedios & Co		
Seaman's Bride	W. Roth	Span. sh.	314	March 17	Chinese		
Spirit	W.C. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Burd & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. sh.	389	Feb. 8	Order		
Sumatra	E. Kinsman	Amer. sh.	1073	July 29	A. Heard & Co		
Thetis	K. Oeltermann	Olden. sh.	240	March 4	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki	Immediate
Vesta	W. Telenis	Hamb. sh.	240	March 11	Siemens & Co	Pelew Islands	
Willy	W.C. Rohkar	Brem. sh.	270	March 23	Chinese		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Caroline	Paulsen	Prus. sh.	260	October 3	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Bangkok	
Catharina	Drescher	Dan. sh.	321	Sept. 28	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon	
Chas-ze	Showan	Brit. sh.	550	Feb. 21	Deacon & Co	London	Immediate
Johanna Mathilde	Lahse	Hamb. sh.	414	March 27	Siemens & Co	Ningpo	
Mathilde	Jacobsen	Prus. sh.	300	March 10	Olyphant & Co	New York	Early
Merchaupman	Mourelan	Brit. sh.	1018	March 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Orissa	Hall	Brit. str.	1096	March 24	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Vision	Cummins	Brit. sh.	169	March 28	Bosman & Co		

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on March 18.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Adelina	Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	March 17	Cardiff		Order Russell & Co
Albion Annie	Kirby	Brit. sh.	300	January 9	Blo de Janeiro		Wm. Pustau & Co
Andrea	Krabb	Dut. sh.	832	Feb. 13	Cardiff		Order
Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Amer. sh.	1233	Feb. 27	Newport		W. R. Adamson & Co
Aurora Australis	Todd	Brit. sh.	508	March 4	London		E. Schellbass & Co
F. Rock	Denker	Bren. sh.	549	Feb. 16	Cardiff		Gibb, Livingston & Co
Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Brit. sh.	351	March 4	Cardiff		Order
Hope	Henderson	Brit. sh.	453	March 16	Shields		Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Isabella Ridley	Watson	Brit. sh.	516	March 5	Cardiff		Frazer & Co
Layard	Watson	Brit. sh.	175	March 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Leander	Potterick	Brit. sh.	882	March 12	London		Shaw, Brothers & Co
Magellan	Crosbie	Brit. sh.	613	Feb. 24	Liverpool		Frazer & Co
Myrtine	Arentzen	Dan. sh.	304	March 14	Sydney		Russell & Co
Pallas	Schfield	Brit. sh.	928	March 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.		Telge, Nolting & Co
Princess of Wales	Wulff	Hamb. sh.	470	March 8	Hamburg		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Tavistock	Shepperd	Brit. sh.	996	Feb. 21	Newport		Gibb, Livingston & Co
Trenton	Tate	Brit. sh.	632	January 2	Shields		Russell & Co
White Adder	Jarman	Brit. sh.	254	March 3	Newcastle, N.S.W.		W. R. Adamson & Co
	Moore	Brit. sh.	315	March 11	London		

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignee.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.				
NINGPO	J. Mathilde*	Hm. sh.	Siemens & Co	Early
CHEFOO	Canton	Pr. sh.	Siemens & Co	
NAGASAKI	Thetis	Old. sh.	Landstein & Co	
OTHER PORTS.				
LONDON	Chas-ze*	Br. sh.	Deacon & Co	Early
NEW YORK	Mathilde*	Pr. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Liguria	Ita. sh.	Reynvaan Bros. & Co	
Do.	Cowper	Amer. sh.	Captain	
Do.	Eliza	Br. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Onward	Br. sh.	Rozario & Co	Early
SUEZ, &c.—Feb. Mails	Hoogly	Fr. str.	Messageries Imperiales	
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Glenlee	Ru. sh.	Landstein & Co	Early
CALLAO	Cary & Jane	Hm. sh.	Bourjau Hubener & Co	
SAIGON	Dagmar	Ru. sh.	Order	
Do.	Dayspring	Br. sh.	A. Hogg	
MANILA	Golden Spur	Br. sh.	Gilman & Co	
Do.	Maria Louisa	Sp. sh.	Aug. Heard & Co	
Do.	A. Lawrence	Amer. sh.	Order	
Do.	Charmian	Br. sh.	Birley & Co	
SGRINAM	M. Therese	Fr. sh.	Carlowitz & Co	
PELEW ISLANDS	Vesta	Hm. sh.	Siemens & Co	
PORTLAND	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.
Ashuelot	U. States	sloop	10		Hatfield, Commander
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3		60 R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3		C. Crowdy, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—		Attached to Malville
Forester	British	gun-boat	3		60 In Ordinary
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3		60 In ordinary
Janus	British	gun-boat	3		40 Keppel, Lieut.
Malville	British	naval hospital	—		R. Bernard, D.M.I.G. &c.
Patino	Spanish	steamer	—		Pateno
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14		Commodore Oliver Jones
Rifleman	British	surveying ship	—		J. W. Reed
Sa de Bandeira	H. F. M.	steamer	13		Rodrigues, [at A'deen dock]
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3		40 Harbor Tender to Comm.
Zebra	British	steamer-sloop	7		R. J. Pollard, Commander

MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.
Cheng-tung	Chinese	gun-boat	3		Bessard
Fee-long	Chinese	gun-boat	5		Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4		Folsom

* Repairing at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel.	At.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Mahamoodie	Funchoa	B. sh.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snake	Ningpo	B. sh.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Lewis	Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes	"	B. sh.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. sh.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	{ Ta-kau, }	B. sh.	262		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Perseus	{ Formosa }	B. sh.			Dent & Co

Chinese Advertisements.

白告梳燕

司公險保煙布味味
或癸倫華常第煙司
癸亥年新加坡公在
八月初二日交其公
月支波銀等公本
廿六日交加其公
日此特填風之
聲明吉項事
買望可在火
中照在輪
保卑
布公

啟館本

啟者今未士帥列地
英臣公司之生已於
自是日所有各支
數目均歸未士先
英八月十五號
未士先地議啟

Printed and Published by CHARLES ABRAHAM SAINT, Proprietor, at No. 8, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

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Vol. XXIV. No. 1504.

AGENTS FOR LONDON.—F.

Lombard St.

Cornhill, E.

born Hill, E.

AUSTRALIA: ZEALAND

bourne and S.

SAN FRANCISCO

generally.—F.

CHINA: GILES & Co.

Co. Shanghai

via C. K.

OFFICIAL

It is hereby no

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D. B. F.

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New Ad

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8rd April, at 3 P

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By Order,

Hongkong, Mar

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the 6th April, for

the MESSAGERIES

CHARLOTTE

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Hongkong, Mar

SEALED TEN

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Hongkong at 7.1.7

Mexican Dollars co

Bills on London

sums under £1,000

Rupees 10,000.

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Controller's Office,

Hongkong, Mar

VICTORIA

CORINTHIAN

Sailing Match